

# **GROUP II REPORT**

***DARPA Camera Ab Initio Workshop***

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**Arlington, VA**

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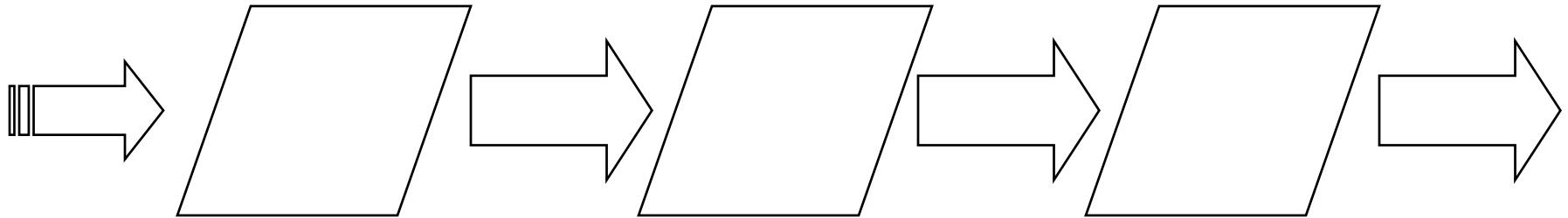
**Dr. Ravi Athale / Dr. Dennis Healy  
DARPA Microsystems Technology Office**



# Adaptive Imaging Sensors:

digitally controlled adaptive optics, adaptive sampling,  
information extraction

**Electromagnetic  
Waves**



**Electronics**

**Extracted  
Information**

## **Adaptive Optical Elements**

- adaptive optics
- diffractive, interferometric
- adaptive optical arrays

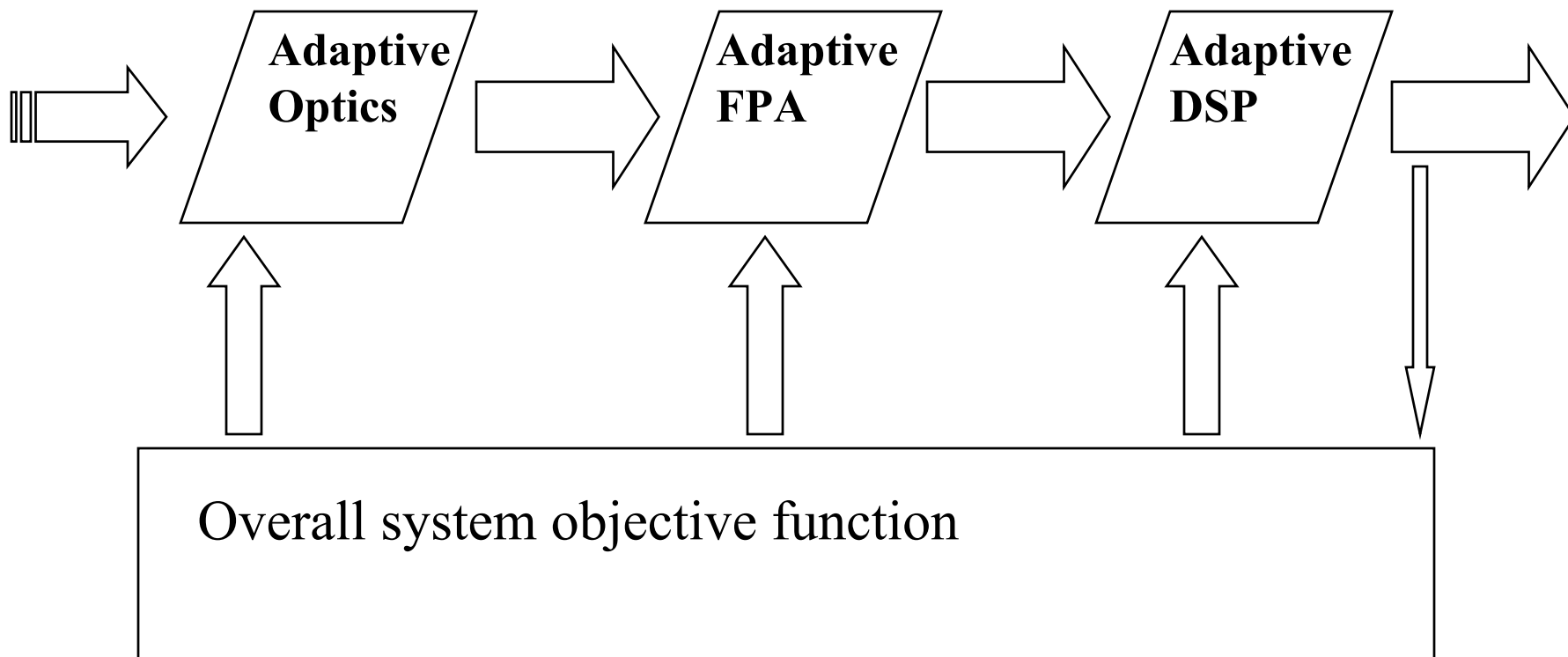
## **Adaptive Focal Plane Array**

- adaptive gain control

## **Adaptive Signal Processor**

- tunable filters
- fast algorithms

# Adaptive Imaging Sensors: Systems View



# **System Concepts**

- **Information Extraction**
- **Adaptive Optical Arrays**
  - **Radar Analog to Optics**
  - **Time Delay vs. Optical Preprocessing**
- **Diffraction/Interferometric Coded Optics**
  - **Coded Apertures for Tomographic or Phase Coherent Processing**
- **Adaptive Optics**
  - **Sparse Apertures**
  - **Horizontal Path Imaging**
  - **Foveated Imaging System**

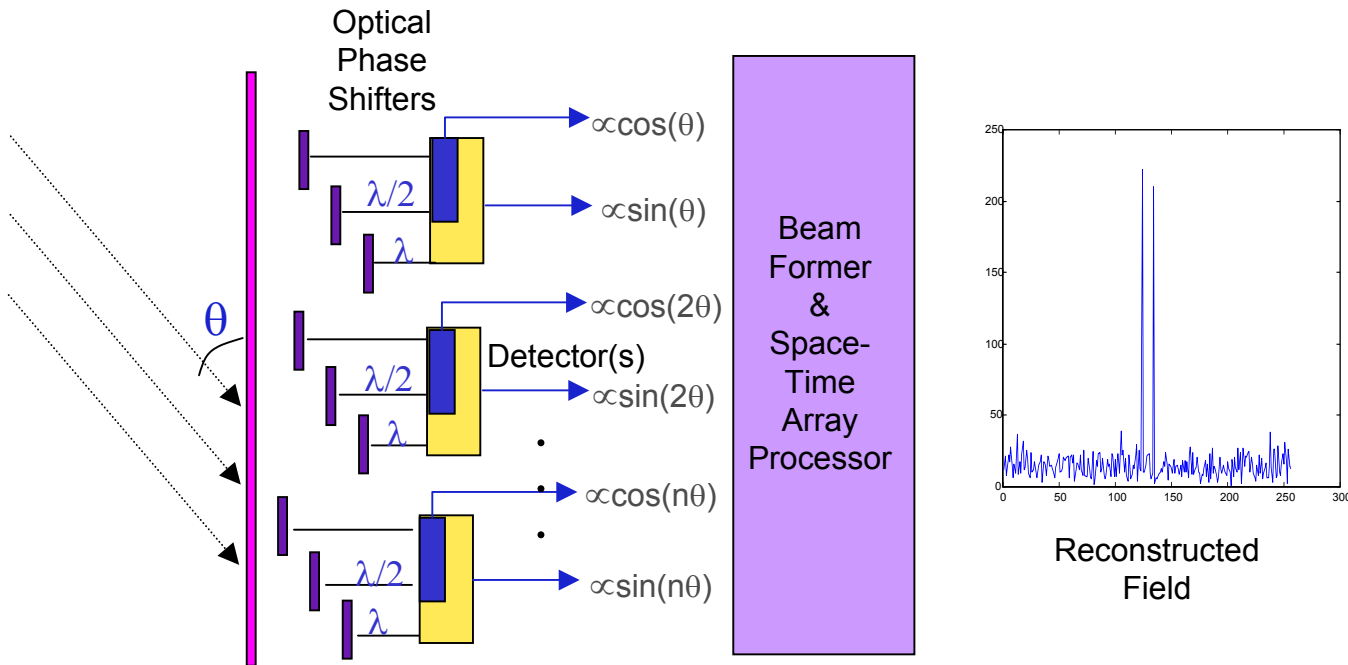
## Enabling Technologies (new or evolving)

- Wave Front Sensing Focal Plane Arrays (2K x 2K @10K fps and 1e Read Noise)
- Spatial Light Modulators (a) MEMS 1K x 1K w/ several microns of dynamic range; (b) LQ need increased speed and 10's of microns shifting plus solve other problems
- Algorithms That Leverage Other New Optical Capabilities (a) e.g., 3-D Optical Tomography; (b) all other heuristic possibilities
- Massively Parallel Analog/Digital Processors: miniturized, low-power, compact
- Photonic Bandgap Materials or Other Tunable Wavelength Materials: Guided Wave Structures or Programable Index of Refraction

## New Capabilities

- AOA
  - Large, Flat Array Passive Imaging
  - Synthetic Aperture Systems
  - Feature Selection
- DICO
  - Digitally Controlled Diffraction to Collect Selected Spatial or Spectral Features
- AO
  - Foveated Imaging Systems
  - Sparse Aperture Systems for High Resolution yet Compact Imagers
  - Imaging Over Horizontal Path

# AOA System Concept



# Imaging with Sparse-Aperture Telescopes

- Sparse-aperture telescopes and multiple-telescope interferometers make possible fine-resolution imaging with light-weight, deployable optics
- Phase retrieval or phase diversity sensors keep them aligned
- Image restoration algorithms produce high-quality images from blurred raw images
- Scaling laws, image quality equations help engineers design useful systems



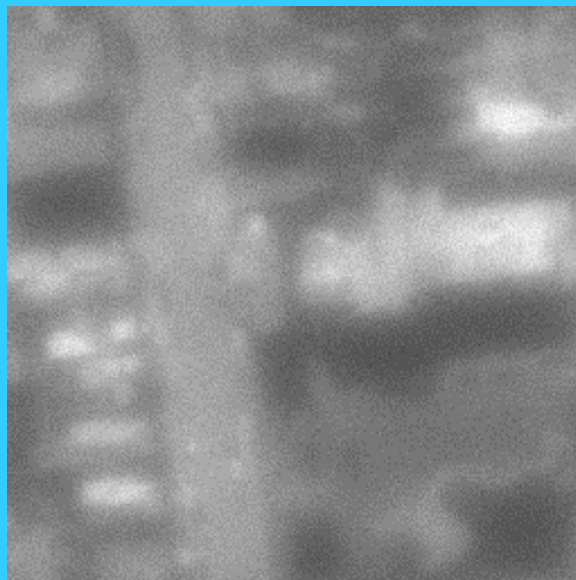
RAW IMAGE

RESTORED

No Noise



Noise

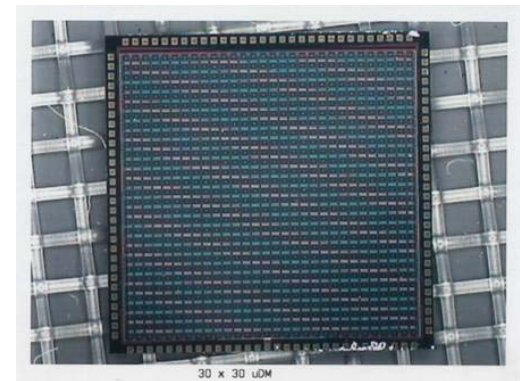
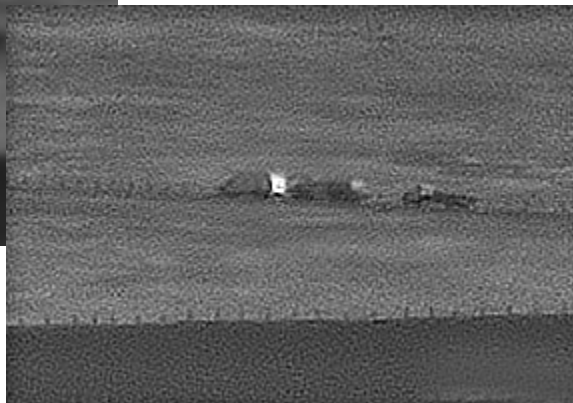
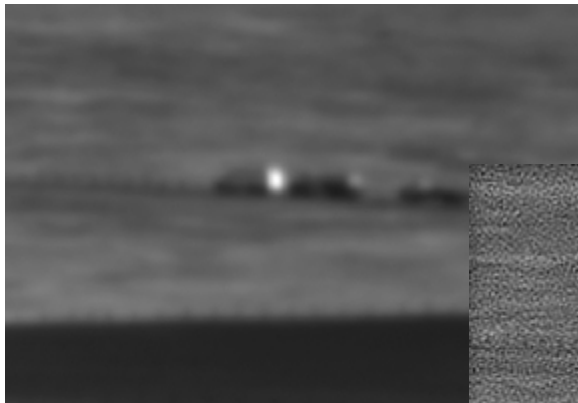
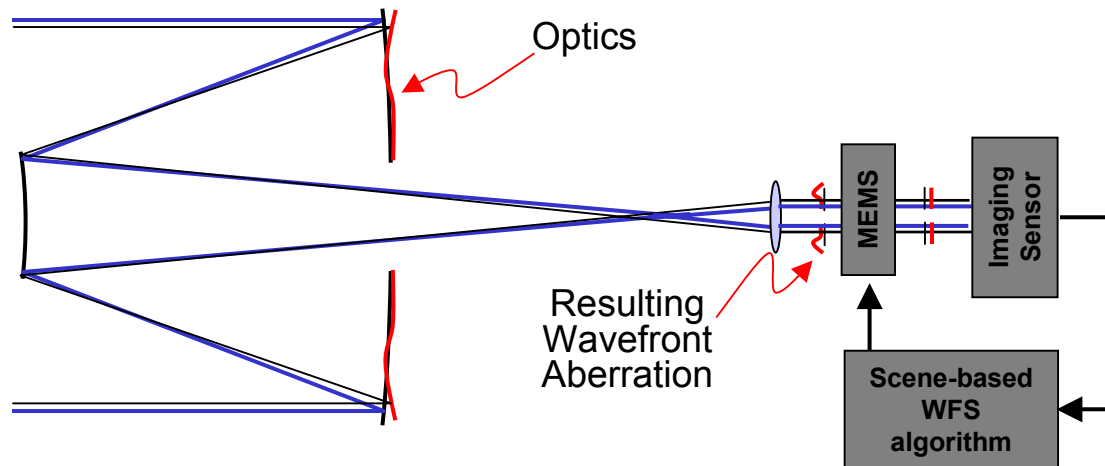


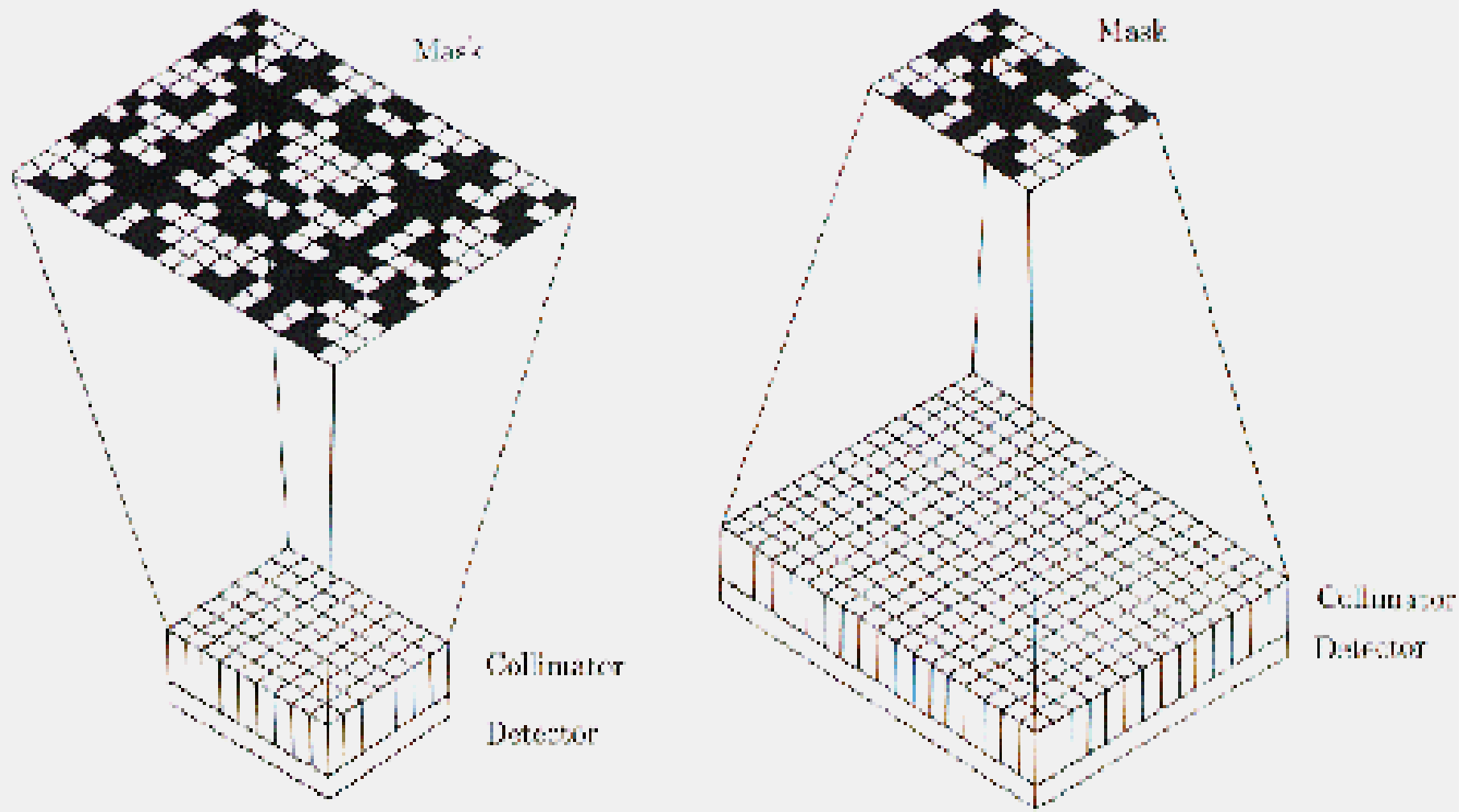
# Unconventional Imaging: Active Pupil-Plane Imaging

- **Problem:**
  - Need fine resolution to identify targets
  - For fine resolution, need short wavelength and large aperture
  - Large apertures are heavy and expensive
  - Also, atmospheric and imperfect optics blur images
- **Solution:** Laser illumination
  - Ensures adequate light level; Day/night operation
  - Enables unconventional coherent imaging modalities
  - Pupil-plane sensing — Minimum depth for light weight, low cost
  - Sparse, distributed detector array
  - Detectors can be conformal to platform
  - Multiple wavelengths --> 3-D
  - Phase retrieval & array phasing algorithms to correct phase error
    - Fourier-domain intensity
    - Image-domain support constraint



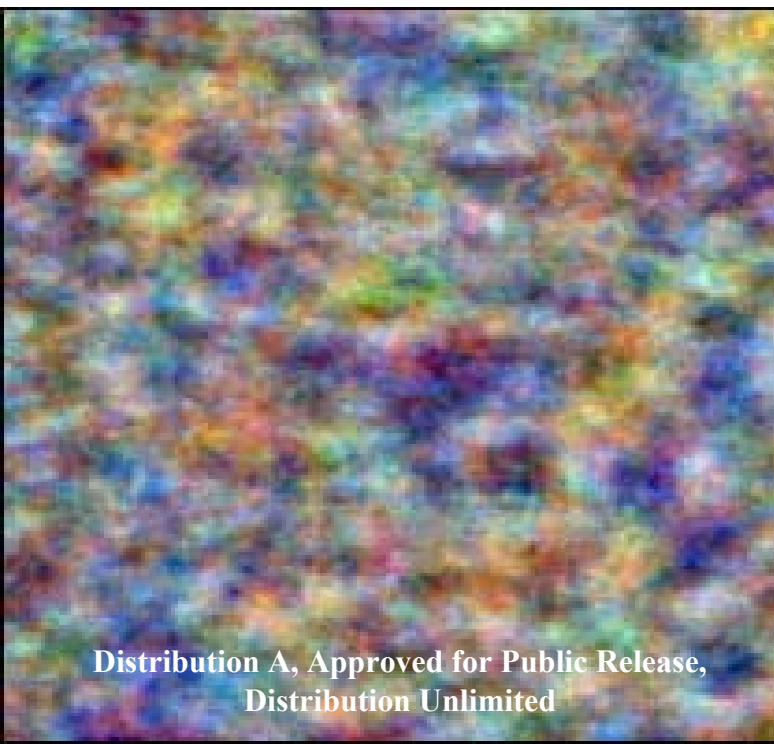
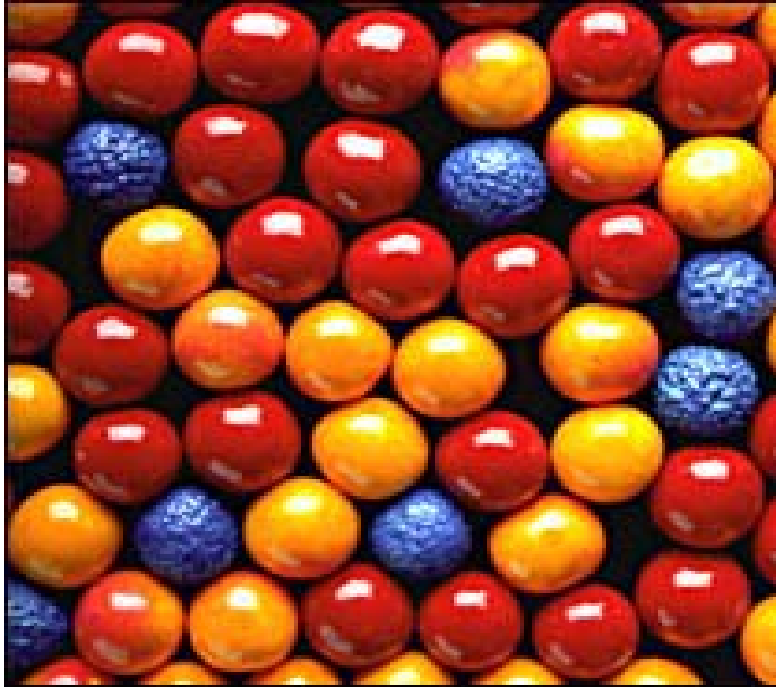
## Adaptive optics for horizontal path imaging



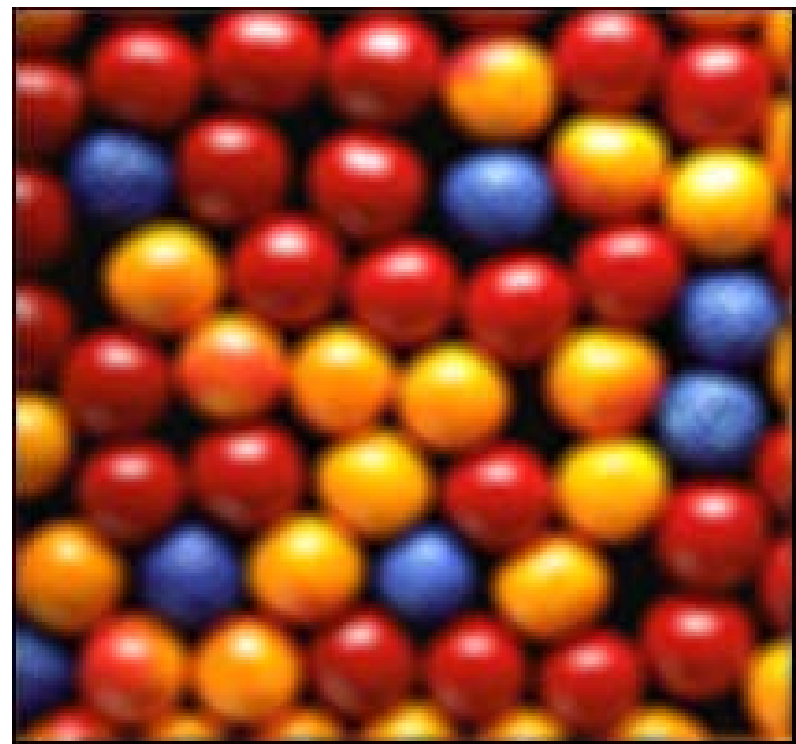


## Encoded aperture pinhole camera .

A random collection of pinholes in the screen encodes, locations in the scene.

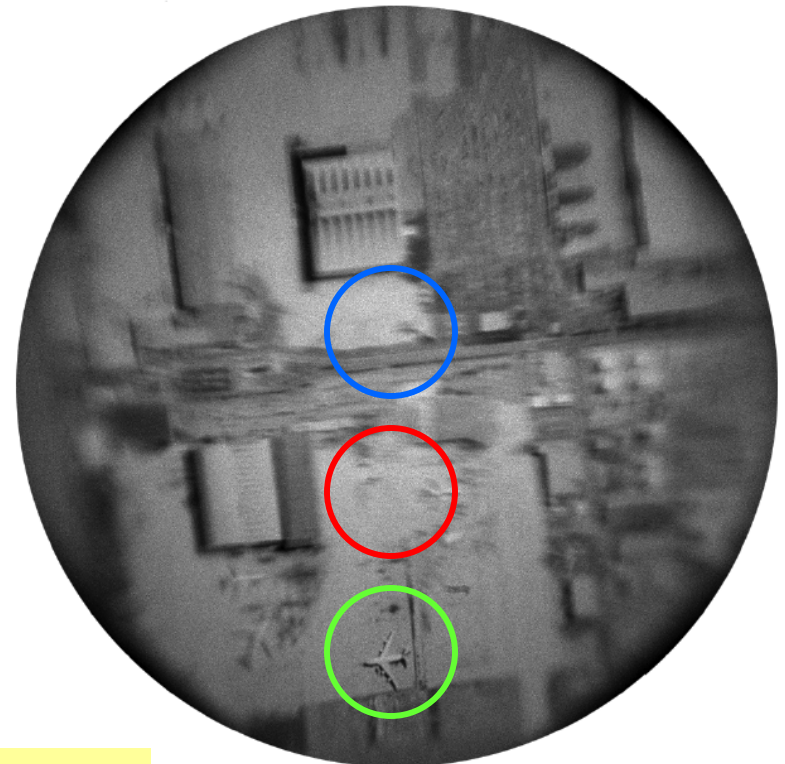
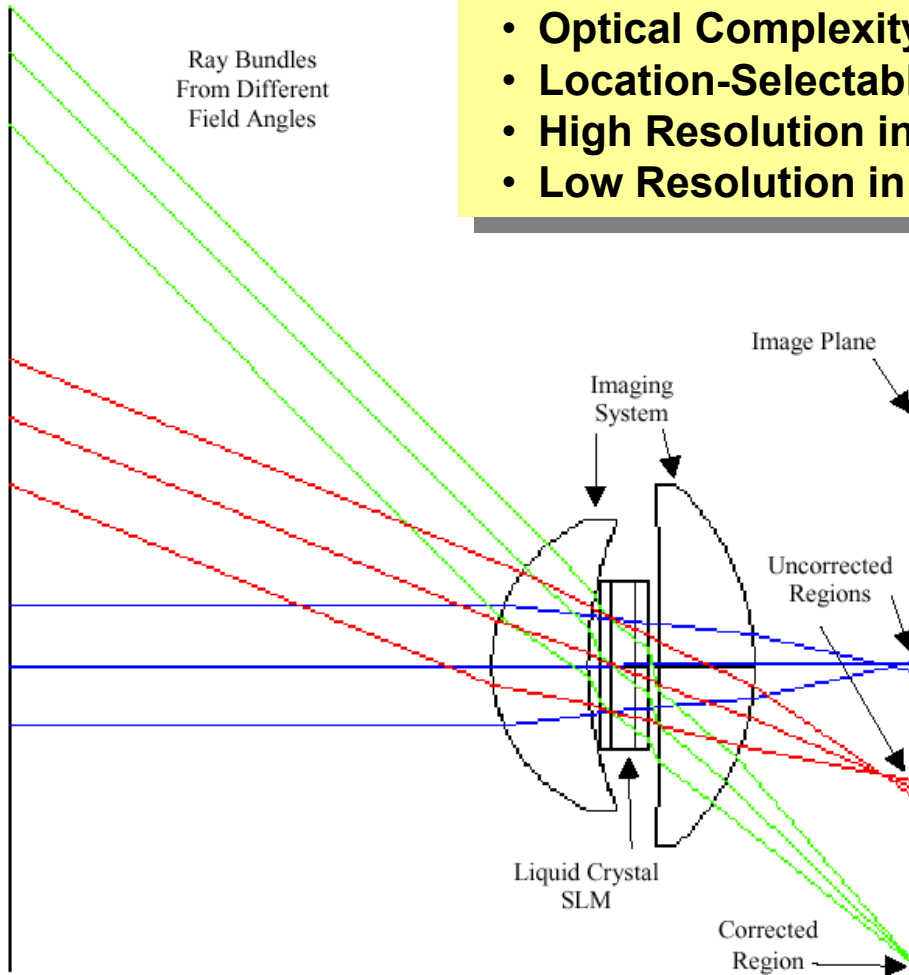


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# FOVEATED IMAGING SYSTEM

- Optical Complexity, Weight, and Cost are Minimized
- Location-Selectable Narrow Field-of-View (FOV)
- High Resolution in a Narrow FOV preserves max resolution
- Low Resolution in Other Areas Reduces Bandwidth

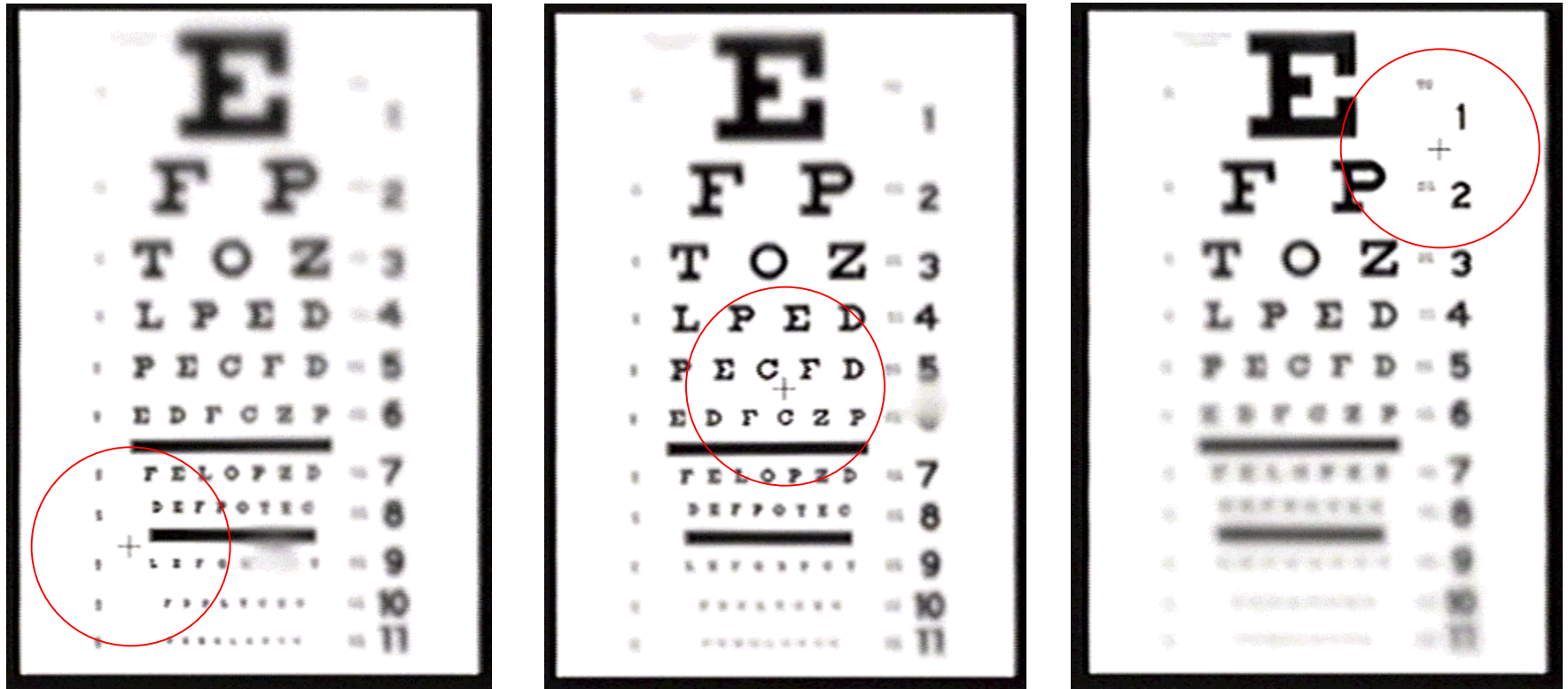


*T. Martinez et. al., Optics Express, vol.8, no. 10, p. 555, Apr. 30 2001.*

*D. Wick et. al., Optics Express, vol. 10, no.1, p. 60, January 2, 2002.*



# FOVEATED IMAGES: VARIABLE SPATIAL RESOLUTION DEPENDENT ON GAZE POINT



Images obtained using software by J.S. Perry and W.S. Geisler, Univ. Texas at Austin, Center for Perceptual Systems

- Compression achieved above is nominally 4:1
- Matching foveated optic concept is highly synergistic with this type of compression